

LISTING OF CLAIMSIn the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (original) A method for producing a proanthocyanidin-containing product, comprising the step of treating an extract or juice of a plant with at least two types of adsorbents,

wherein the adsorbents differ from one another in at least one of material, pore radius, specific surface area, and an ability of adsorbing and releasing a substance based on the molecular weight of the substance.

2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the adsorbents is a synthetic adsorbent.

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 ~~or 2~~, which is performed using two types of adsorbents, wherein a first adsorbent is a synthetic adsorbent, and a second adsorbent is selected from the group consisting of a synthetic adsorbent, a cation exchange resin, an anion exchange resin, a crosslinked dextran derivative, a polyvinyl resin, an agarose derivative, and a cellulose derivative.

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein at least one of the adsorbents can remove a proanthocyanidin having a degree of polymerization of 5 or more or impurities from the extract or juice of a plant.

5. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, wherein at least one of the adsorbents is porous and has a pore radius of not more than 90 Å or not less than 100 Å.

6. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1 to 4~~ claim 1, wherein at least one of the adsorbents has an ability of adsorbing and releasing a substance having the molecular weight in the range of 100 to 20000.

7. (new) The method of claim 2, which is performed using two types of adsorbents, wherein a first adsorbent is a synthetic adsorbent, and a second adsorbent is selected from the group consisting of a synthetic adsorbent, a cation exchange resin, an anion exchange resin, a crosslinked dextran derivative, a polyvinyl resin, an agarose derivative, and a cellulose derivative.

8. (new) The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of the adsorbents can remove a proanthocyanidin having a degree of polymerization of 5 or more or impurities from the extract or juice of a plant.

9. (new) The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of the adsorbents is porous and has a pore radius of not more than 90 Å or not less than 100 Å.

10. (new) The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of the adsorbents has an ability of adsorbing and releasing a substance having the molecular weight in the range of 100 to 20000.

11. (new) The method of claim 3, wherein at least one of the adsorbents is porous and has a pore radius of not more than 90 Å or not less than 100 Å.

12. (new) The method of claim 3, wherein at least one of the adsorbents has an ability of adsorbing and releasing a substance having the molecular weight in the range of 100 to 20000.

13. (new) The method of claim 4, wherein at least one of the adsorbents has an ability of adsorbing and releasing a substance having the molecular weight in the range of 100 to 20000.